

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1907.

W. B. Moses & Sons, F Street, Cor. 11th.

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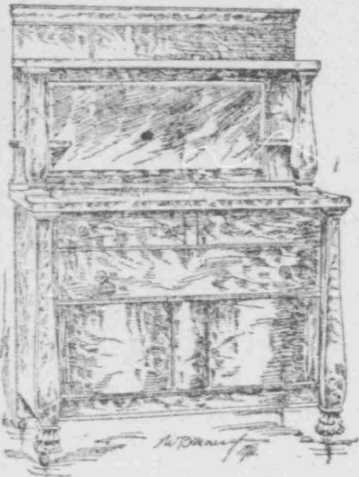
W. B. Moses & Sons, F Street, Cor. 11th.

13th Annual September Furniture Sale

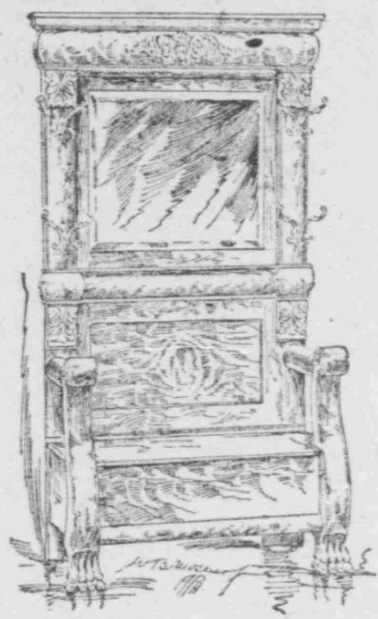
SEPT.
FURNITURE
SALE

Savings of 15% to 50% on the Best Furniture on the American Market To-day.

SEPT.
FURNITURE
SALE

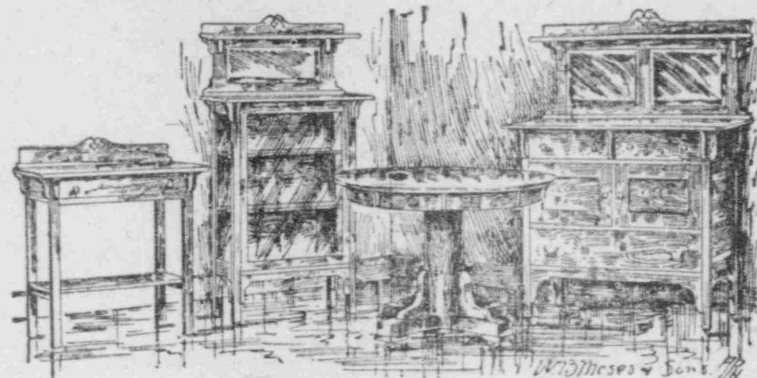


This \$65.00 Sideboard for... **\$49.90**
Full Quartered Oak Sideboard, with 16x42-inch bevel-plate mirror; very capacious. Two in stock.



This \$45.00 Hall Rack... **\$36.20**

Very attractive Quartered Oak Hall Rack; Colonial design; massive and effective; 24x30-inch bevel-plate mirror.



This Four-piece Dining-room Suite... **\$55.00**
In Weathered Finish on Ash; unusually attractive design. One of the special features of the September Sale.



This \$90.00 Sideboard for... **\$69.85**
Two massive Solid Quartered Oak Sideboards—no veneers and will compare with most at \$100. In the sale at \$69.85.

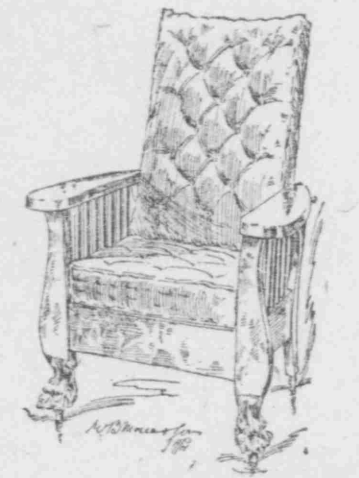


This \$16 Parlor or Library Table... **\$11.90**
Heavy, massive Mahogany Parlor or Library Table; unusually attractive design.



This \$31.00 Sideboard... **\$22.90**

Solid Quartered Oak Buffet Sideboards; 42x24-inch tops, 16x27-inch mirrors.

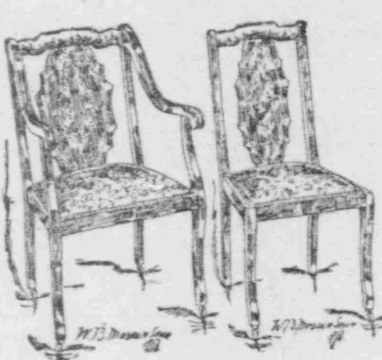


This \$7.50 Morris Chair... **\$4.95**
In golden oak, in weathered oak, 15 in mahogany finish in stock. Heavy, well-built chairs; unusually low price. Any \$5.00 Tapestry Morris Chair Cushion in the house... **\$4.45**



This \$22.50 Bureau... **\$15.95**

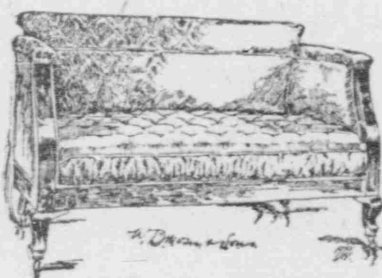
Mahogany Bureaus; full swell front; 22x28-inch bevel mirror. Chiffoniers to match—worth \$14.50—**\$10.95**



This \$28.00 Three-piece Parlor Suite... **\$22.45**
Inlaid Mahogany-finish Parlor Suite of three pieces—upholstered in tapestry or velour.



This \$41.00 Armchair... **\$24.00**

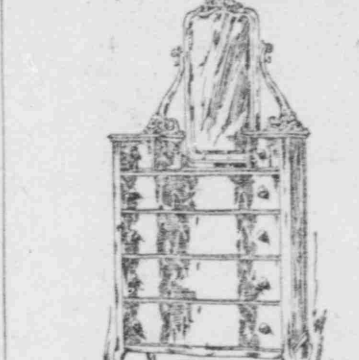


This \$50.00 Divan... **\$35.00**



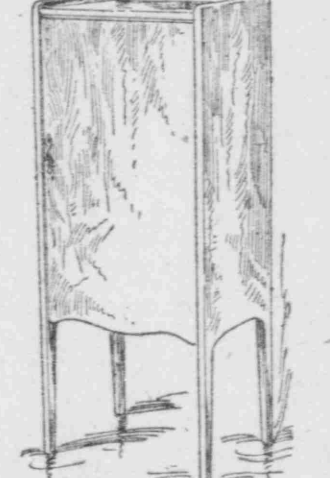
This \$5.00 Table... **\$3.45**

Tables in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish; suitable for parlor or bedroom; 24-inch square top and lower shelf.



This \$38.00 Chiffonier for... **\$29.60**

A splendid Golden Oak Chiffonier—very attractive design—excellent construction and finish.



This \$9.00 Music Cabinet... **\$7.35**

Mahogany finish, enclosed cabinet; well built; graceful in design.

Founded
1861

Store Open Till 6 P. M.

W. B. Moses & Sons.

F Street
Cor. 11th

Store Open Till 6 P. M.

HOLDS RAILROADS AT BAY

Aged Woman Will Not Allow Her Farm to Be Disturbed.

Can Have It When She Dies, but Not Before—She Thinks It Won't Be Long Now.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company wants a little strip of ground out at its Bronx terminal, West Farms. The acquisition of this little bit of land would save the company much trouble, a good many nickels, which is probably more to the point, and, possibly, some damage suits, says the New York World. But a woman stands in the way, and the way in this instance will likely be long for the Interborough. To the west of the terminal is the historic mansion known as the Purdy Place, which has been standing here for more than 100 years. The present mistress of the mansion is Mrs. Rachel Purdy, widow of a stern old lawyer of a generation ago, Samuel Purdy. When he died, 14 years ago, he left his widow on his deathbed, he told her that the old farm cut up while she lived, and she told him it never would be. The farm extends all the way from Boston road back to Daly avenue.

Long before Samuel Purdy's death the tide of population was sweeping northward and a real estate agent offered him \$50,000 for the pasture back on Daly avenue, but Mr. Purdy rejected the offer with scorn. "Not as long as I live, or my wife lives, will the old farm be cut up," he said. There was one child, a boy, who died before his father. To all she said, gently but firmly: "No." And when they became persistent she locked herself in the house and refused to see any one. When the city surveyors came along and confiscated forty feet to make 11th street, her neighbors say it almost broke her heart. Then came other troubles. Taxes and assessments went up

by leaps and bounds, and she was hard put to meet these added burdens. Her lawyers advised her to sell part of the farm. "No," she said, "I will not sell. I will manage some way."

There are several tenements on the estate almost as old as the mansion house, and from the scant revenue derived from these she has paid her taxes and the living expenses of herself and her housekeeper, who is the widow of her husband's gardener. Smiling brightly at a World reporter yesterday and leaning on her crooked staff, Mrs. Purdy said: "It won't be long now, but they can never have a bit of the old farm as long as I live. They ought to be able to wait that long." Mrs. Purdy's only heirs are some nephews who live at White Plains. They are prosperous, but she lives in constant fear that she will not leave them enough. Mrs. Purdy was rich in her own right when she married, and has valuable property elsewhere.

FRATERNAL LIKENESS SEEN.

Many Inherit Some of the Spiritual Traits of Parents.

As the result of a prolonged investigation of fraternal resemblance between children, based on the estimates of teachers in British schools, Prof. Karl Pearson three years ago decided that the mental and moral characters of men were inherited in much the same manner as the physical characters. "We inherit," he said, "our parents' tempers, our parents' conscientiousness, shyness, and ability, even as we inherit their stature, forearm, and span." Prof. Pearson's conclusions appear to be confirmed by further investigation as to the inheritance of ability pursued by Mr. Edgar Schuster and Miss Ethel M. Elderton, of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, University of London. Their material was derived from class lists of the University of Oxford and the lists of the famous schools of Harrow and Charter House.

The definite object of the investigation was to determine as exactly as possible the resemblance between father and son and brother and brother, as indicated by successes or failures in passing the examination of the B. A. degree at Oxford, or by their positions in school at Harrow and Charter House at corresponding times.

The results obtained from the Oxford material show that the correlation between father and son is represented by 0.32, and that between brother and brother by 0.46, on a scale by which complete resemblance would be indicated by 1 and no resemblance by 0. The public school material gave the value 0.28 for the correlation coefficient between brother and brother.

Miles of Railroads.

The railway mileage of the two South African colonies, Orange River and the Transvaal, has doubled since 1888. It is now over 2,000 miles.

FORCE OF THE SINGLE WORD

Potency Illustrated by Some Famous Messages.

Gen. Grant's Laconic but Far-reaching Telegram—Jim Fiske's Brilliant Ocean Race.

The force of a single word is shown in numerous instances. How many vast undertakings or conditions in life have often resulted from the nimble "Yes" or "No," says the Brookline Standard-Union. Two famous telegrams each consisting of but one word, once flashed over the wires: In November, 1864, Sherman's army stood around Atlanta, the keynote of the Southern Confederacy, which had furnished more war materials than any city in the South save Richmond, and which with all its factories, powder magazines, and artillery armaments was consigned to the flames. Nothing was spared but its courthouse, churches, and dwellings. All the buildings, covering a space of 200 acres of ground, were laid waste, presenting a grand sight when the conflagration was at its height. The next morning the city presented a desolate appearance. Gen. Sherman then received Grant's famous telegram, read all over the world, namely: "Go."

"Go." And the great army of 150,000 men marched across the continent. The elder Rothschild, once assured of the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, went from Brussels to London, and, with the "point" gained, made a large and successful speculation. Yet an equally brilliant stroke was once conceived and executed by "Jim" Fisk, the Erie king, at the close of the civil war. Fisk, with a keen foresight, predicted the capture of Petersburg would soon be followed by the surrender of Lee, and then the collapse of the Southern Confederacy, which would be of great use on the London "change." Then there were no cables. He proceeded to Boston, where a syndicate was formed, and a small, swift steamer was purchased, fitted out, and with an agent on board was sent, in half an hour, to Halifax. No one on board, not even the captain, knew the steamer's destination. The secret was told only to the agent. Steam was kept up day and night for weeks until word should come to start. Finally a message came which consisted of but one word:

"The little steamer started over the ocean, and, intercepting the mail by two days, reached Queenstown, from whence the agent went to London, where it was said \$5,000,000 of Confederate bonds were sold 'short' inside of twenty-four hours, and a profit of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 made for the syndicate."

AMERICANS OFTEN OBNOXIOUS.

Boastfulness a Trait that is in Evidence in London.

The American in the old country starts out with the assumption that London is and of right ought to be a bigger Seattle, says the Atlantic for September. It has had plenty of time, and if it is not up-to-date it argues a mental defect on the part of its citizens. He is disappointed in what he sees. The belated people still go about on omnibuses and seem to like it. The telephone service is beneath contempt, and the ordinary business man does only one thing at a time. This is all wrong, and with the zeal of a missionary he urges the native islanders to "get busy." He explains to them the defects in their education. On the slightest provocation he indulges in statistics of American bank clearances and grain shipments, and the increase in population since the last census. He is annoyed because they refuse to be astonished at these things and reserve their surprise for his incidental relations of the methods of municipal politics. He is thoroughly kind. He is careful to make them understand that he does not wish to offend against any of their inherited prejudices.

THE MATTERHORN.

Mountain Long Repulsed Tourists Who Sought to Ascend.

From the Dundee Advertiser. Many mountains which long enjoyed a reputation of being absolutely unclimbable are now considered as almost ordinary excursions. The Matterhorn for many years repulsed men who were among the foremost mountaineers of the day. Prof. Tyndall and Edward Whymper were followed on more than a dozen occasions. But on July 15, 1865, with Lord Francis Douglas, Hudson, and Hadow, Mr. Whymper eventually reached the summit, and it was in descending that the fatal slip occurred which lost the lives of his three English companions, as well as of Michel Croz, one of the most competent of Swiss guides. Nowadays the peak is constantly ascended (with the help of guides) by tourists who have no pretensions to be mountaineers at all.

Gets a Baldheaded Reply.

A naval officer, very well and favorably known in London, says London Punch, has for some unknown reason been advanced in his profession very slowly, though he has grown gray in the service, and, indeed, lamentably bald. Recently one of his juniors was bold enough to question him as to his remarkable absence of hair. "How comes it that you are so very bald?"

The officer replied promptly and with much vindictiveness: "Young man, you would be bald, I think, if you had had men stepping over your head for years in the way I have."

MEETING IN ARCTIC REGION

Amundsen Tells of an Incident in the Far North.

Fine Eskimos Who Looked Warlike, but Who Turned Out to Be Laughing Friends.

Capt. Amundsen, discoverer of the Northwest Passage, tells this incident, to the Chicago News, of camp life near the north magnetic pole:

"On October 23 the first Eskimos made their appearance. Expectation on this point had always run high, and we talked daily about meeting them. Sir John Ross, in his description of his voyage, gives the word 'Telma' as the usual salutation between white man and Eskimo, and we had therefore carefully laid this word to heart in order at once to check any warlike desires, should they be apparent. This first meeting was exceedingly ridiculous. They had shouldered their guns and had such a fierce expression on their faces that it alone would have been enough to put a warlike detachment to flight, to say nothing of the five unfortunate Eskimos who were approaching us. The step and set-up of my detachment were unexceptionable.

"Arrived at about 100 paces from us, the Eskimos stopped, and, not wishing to show less strategic ability, did likewise. Now, I thought, is the moment to set this matter at rest, and shouted 'Telma' at the top of my voice. It did not seem to affect them in the least, and, after a short parley among themselves, they recommenced their march on us. They were five in number, had formed in a sort of fighting line, and now advanced toward us, smiling and humming. Two of them had their bows firmly secured on their backs, and the three others were apparently unarmed.

"We on our side, of course, resumed our advance, repeatedly shouting, 'Telma, telma' and the Eskimo answered, but with quite another word, namely, 'Manik-tu-mi!' We now approached one another quickly, and finally ended by meeting. It was a remarkable encounter. The Eskimos stroked and patted us both in front and behind, all shouting 'Manik-tu-mi' as hard as they could. We, true to our original plan of campaign, copied our adversaries, and shouted and howled, patted and slapped to the best of our ability.

"They were fine men, these Eskimo, tall and strongly built, and in their ap-

INVENTION OF HAMLET'S TOMB

Danish Household, Tired of Questionings, Sets Up a Landmark.

No Harm Comes of the Jest; Tourists and Sailors Are Sent Away Satisfied.

The English press men traveling in Denmark have been taken to Elsinore, says the Pall Mall Gazette. They looked in vain for its "wild and stormy steep," and for the battlement where a famous ghost appeared. It is not that these poetic scenes have vanished—they never were extant. On the other hand, our conferees saw the tomb of Hamlet. This must have consoled them, unless they were so invidious as to ask questions, and for most, it had the charm of surprise also.

FACTS ABOUT THE OCEAN.

Water Often Freezes from the Bottom Upward.

From the B. B. The oceans occupy three-fourths of the surface of the earth. A mile down in the sea the water has a pressure of a ton to every square inch. If a box six feet deep was filled with sea water, which was then allowed to evaporate, there would be two inches of salt left in the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 40 feet thick covering the bottom, in case all the water should evaporate. In many places, especially in the far north, the water freezes from the bottom upward. Waves are deceptive things. To look at them one would gather the impression that the whole water traveled. This, however, is not so. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. In great storms waves are sometimes forty feet high, and their crests travel fifty miles an hour. The base of a wave (the distance from valley to valley) is usually considered as being fifteen times the height of the wave. Therefore, a wave twenty-five feet high would have a base extending 375 feet. The force of waves breaking on the shore is seventeen tons to the square inch.

Hale and Hearty.

"Uncle" Sammie Salyers, of Mayking, Ky., is over 112 years old and bids fair to live a long time yet. Last summer he went hunting several times in the Cumberland mountains, and every fair day can be seen strolling around his stock farm. Mr. Salyers has fifteen living children. Recently he was photographed in a group with his son, grandson, great-granddaughter and great-grandson.

A Great Cob Pipe Center.

From the Kansas City Journal. Franklin county rates high in the output of cob pipes. Enough pipes were made there last year—23,824,880—to supply every man, woman, and child, not only in Missouri, but in half a dozen other States, with a pipe.